NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, MAY 20, 1794. [No. 1674.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

LONDON, February 28.

At a general meeting of the London Corresponding Society, held at the Globe Tavern, Strand, on Monday the 20th day of January, 1794, Citizen JOHN MARTIN, *in the Chair; the following was read and agreed to.*

ADDRESS
TO THE PEOPLE OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

CITIZENS—We find the nation involved in a war, by which, in the courſe of ONE campaign, immenſe numbers of our countrymen have been ſlaughtered; a vaſt expence has been incurred, our trade, commerce and manufactories, are almoſt deſtroyed, and many of our manufacturers and artiſts are ruined, & their families ſtarving.

To add to our affliction, we have reaſon to expect, that other taxes will ſoon be added to the intolerable load of impoſts and impoſitions with which we are already overwhelmed; for the purpoſe of defraying the expences which have been incurred, in a fruitleſs crutade, to reeſtabliſh the odious deſpotiſm of France.

When we contemplate the principles of this war we confeſs ourſelves to be unable to approve of it, as a meaſure either of juſtice or diſcretion; and if we are to form our calculation of the reſult, from what has already paſſed, we can only look forward to defeat and the eternal diſgrace of the Britiſh name.

While we are thus engaged in an expenſive and ruinous foreign war: our ſtate at home is not leſs deplorable.

We are every day told, by thoſe perſons who are intereſted in ſupporting the *corruption* liſt, and an innumerable hoſt of *ſinecure* placemen, that the conſtitution of England, is the perfection of human wiſdom; that our laws (we ſhould rather ſay, *their* laws) are the perfection of juſtice; and that *their* adminiſtration of thoſe laws is ſo impartial and ſo ready, as to afford an equal remedy, both to the rich and to the poor; by means of which, we are ſaid to be placed in a ſtate of abſolute freedom, and that our rights and liberties are ſo well ſecured to us as to render all invaſion of them impoſſible.

When we aſk, how we enjoy theſe tranſcendant privileges; we are referred to MAGNA CHARTA, and the BILL of RIGHTS, and the glorious REVOLUTION in the year 1688, is held out to us, as the bulwark of Britiſh liberty.

CITIZENS,

We have referred to Magna Charta, to the Bill of Rights and to the Revolution, and we certainly do find that our anceſtors did eſtabliſh wiſe and wholeſome laws: But we as certainly find, that, of the venerable Conſtitution of our anceſtors, hardly a veſtige remains.

The only Chapters of the Great Charter, which are now in legal exiſtence, are the 14th and 29th.

The important proviſion of the 14th Chapter, runs thus:

"A Freeman ſhall not be amerced for a ſmall fault, but after the manner of the fault; and for a great fault after the greatneſs thereof, ſaving to him his contenement; And a Merchant likewiſe, ſaving to him his merchandize; And any other villian than ours ſhall be likewiſe amerced, ſaving to him his wainage; And none of the ſaid armerciaments ſhall be aſſeſſed, but by the oath of honeſt and lawful men of the Vicinage."

But by the uſurped power of the Judges, in aſſeſſing (Fines and what Fines!!) in the Cafes of Miſdemeanor, this glorious Right of the ſubject, of having theſe fines aſſeſſed by the Jury, (the only poſſible protection from ſlavery and the vileſt oppreſſion) is unjuſtly and infamouſly raviſhed from us.

The proviſion of the 29th chapter, runs thus:

"No Freeman ſhall be taken or impriſoned, or be diſſeiſed of his freehold, or liberties, or free cuſtoms, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any otherwiſe deſtroyed, nor we will not paſs upon him, nor condemn him, but by the lawful Judgment of his peers, or by the laws of the land. We will ſell to no man, we will not deny, or delay to any man, either Juſtice or right."

The various methods now in conſtant practice by which the benefits of this proviſion are totally defeated and deſtroyed, might induce us to ſuppoſe, that the GREAT CHARTER has been repealed; if we did not aſſuredly know, that it is the fundamental baſis of our conſtitution; which even the REAL repreſentatives of the people (much leſs the miſerable nominees of HELSTONE and OLD SARUM) have not the right, nor (as we truſt it will be found by experience) the POWER to repeal. Yet what do we find in practice?—Unconſtitutional and illegal INFORMATIONS EX OFFICIO, that is the arbitrary will of the king's Attorney General, uſurping the office of the ACCUSING Jury; and the intereſted oath of a vile common informer, with the judgment of as vile a common trading or penſioned juſtice ſubſtituted in the room of our birth-right, an impartial trial by *our country*.

Add to this, that the exorbitant expence of judicial proceedings, the novel practice of arbitrarily and repeatedly annulling the verdicts of Juries, and the dilatory practice of the courts, moſt openly and ſhamefully contradict the clauſe which forbids the denial, the delay, and the ſale of Juſtice.

A man accuſed of FELONY (for which by the common law of England, his life and goods are forfeited) may be bailed on finding two ſureties for forty pounds each; but upon a charge of MISDEMEANOR, by *words* only, bail to the amount of ONE THOUSAND POUNDS has been demanded.

Upon conviction alſo, for ſuch miſdemeanor, enormous fines, long and cruel impriſonments unknown to our ancient laws, and unſanctioned by any new ſtatutes, have of late (and but of late) been too frequently and too oppreſſively inflicted. And all this, although by this bill of rights it is declared, that "exceſſive bail ſhall not be demanded, nor cruel "and unuſual puniſhments inflicted."

If we look to IRELAND we find that acknowledged privilege of the people, to meet for the ſupport and protection of their rights and liberties, is attempted, by terror, to be taken away by a late infamous act of parliament: Whilſt titles of honour? No, but of diſhonour—are laviſhed; and new ſources of corruption opened, to gratify the greedy proſtitution of thoſe, who are the inſtruments of this oppreſſion.

In SCOTLAND, the wicked Hand of Power has been impudently exerted, without even the wretched formality of an act of Parliament. Magiſtrates have forcibly intruded into the peaceful and lawful meetings of Freemen; and, by force, (not only without law, but againſt law) have, under colour of magiſterial office, interrupted their deliberations, and prevented their aſſociation.

The wiſdom and good conduct of the BRITISH CONVENTION at Edinburgh, has been ſuch, as to defy their bittereſt enemies, to name the law which they have broken; notwithſtanding which, their papers have been ſeized, and made uſe of as evidence againſt them, many virtuous and meritorious individuals, have been as cruelly as unjuſtly for their virtuous actions, diſgraced and deſtroyed by infamous and illegal ſentences of tranſportation. And theſe unjuſt and wicked judgments have been executed with a rancour and malignity, never before known in this land; our reſpectable and beloved Fellow-Citizens have been caſt FETTERED, into Dungeons, amongſt felons in the Hulks, to which they were not ſentenced.

CITIZENS,

We all approve the ſentiments, and are daily repeating the words, for which theſe our reſpectable and valuable brethern are thus unjuſtly and inhumanly ſuffering. We too, aſſociate in order to obtain a fair, free, and full repreſentation of the people in a Houſe of real national repreſentatives. Are we alſo willing to be treated as Felons, for claiming this our inherent right, which we are determined never to forego but with our lives, and which none but thieves and traitors can with to withhold from us; conſider, it is one and the ſame corrupt and corrupting influence which at this time domineers in Ireland, Scotland, and England. Can you believe, that thoſe who ſend virtuous Iriſhmen, and Scotchmen fettered, with felons to Botany Bay, do not meditate, and will not attempt to ſeize the firſt moment to ſend us after them? Or if we had not juſt cauſe to apprehend the ſame inhuman treatment, is, inſtead of the moſt imminent danger, we were in perfect ſafety from it; ſhould we not diſdain to enjoy any liberty or privilege whatever, in which our honeſt Iriſh and Scotch brethren did not equally, and as fully participate with us?—Their cauſe then, and ours is the ſame. And it is both our duty and our intereſt to ſtand or fall together. The Iriſh Parliament and the Scotch Judges, actuated by the ſame Engliſh influence, have brought us directly to the point. There is no farther ſtep beyond that which they have taken. We are at iſſue.—We muſt now chuſe at once, either liberty or ſlavery for ourſelves and our poſterity. Will you wait till Barracks are erected in every village, and till ſubſidized Heſſians and Hanoverians are upon us?

You may aſk perhaps, by what means ſhall we ſeek redreſs?

We anſwer that men in a ſtate of civilized ſociety are bound to ſeek redreſs of the grievances from the laws; as long as any redreſs can be obtained by the laws.—But our common maſter whom we ſerve (whoſe law is a law of liberty, and whoſe ſervice is perfect freedom) has taught us not to expect to gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thiſtles. We muſt have redreſs from our own laws, and not from the laws of our plunderers, enemies and oppreſſors.

There is no redreſs for a nation circumſtanced as we are, but in a fair, free and full repreſentation of the people.

Reſolved, That during the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament, the General Committee of this ſociety do meet daily, for the purpoſe of watching the proceedings of the Parliament, and of the adminiſtration of the government of this country. And that, upon the firſt introduction of any bill, or motion, inimical to the liberties of the people, ſuch as, for *landing foreign troops in Great Britain or Ireland*, for ſuſpending the *habeas corpus act*, for proclaiming *martial law*, *or for preventing the people from meeting in Societies for conſtitutional information, or any other innovation* of a ſimilar nature, that, on any of theſe emergencies, the General Committee ſhall iſſue ſummonces to the delegates of each diviſion, and alſo to the ſecretaries of the different ſocieties, affiliated and correſponding with this ſociety, forthwith to call a *General Convention* of the *People*, to be held at ſuch place, and in ſuch a manner, as ſhall be ſpecified in the ſummons, for the purpoſe of taking ſuch meaſures into their conſideration.

Reſolved, That the preceding Addreſs and Reſolution be ſigned by the Chairman, and printed and publiſhed.

J. MARTIN, Chairman,
T. HARDY, Secretary.

Committee Room, Jan. 23, 1794.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That a hundred thouſand copies of the Addreſs, to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, voted at the general meeting, be printed and diſtributed by the ſociety.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Toaſts, drank at the anniverſary dinner of the ſociety, be printed at the end of the Addreſs.

ARMED JUDGES.

To the Printer of the St. James's Chronicle.

SIR,

IN your paper you inform us, that every Judge in the Revolutionary Tribunal of France is armed on the Bench with a brace of loaded piſtols in his girdle, and hanger by his ſide. I take leave to obſerve, that there was a time, when the Engliſh Judges thought it neceſſar to protect themſelves in the ſame manner:—Sir John Widdon, one of the Judges in Queen Mary the Firſt' reign, who is remembered for being the firſt who rode t Weſtminſter-Hall on *horſe back* (mules only being uſe previous to that period) and his fellow juſtices, wer armed, and the counſel pleaded at the bar of the Court of Juſtice in Armour, on account of Widdon's rebellio and inſurrection; nor did the Lord Chief Juſtice Jefferie think himſelf ſafe without the ſame precaution, when h went into the Weſt of England for the trial of thoſe wh joined the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, in the days King James the Second.—The French, we know, deſpi precedent; but ſome of their Friends here may be pleaſ ed with the above, which is much at their ſervice, t make the beſt uſe of they can.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. R. J.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

IF it be a pleaſing thing, Mr. Brown, for brethren t dwell together in unity—how much more ſo whe the union becomes ſo intereſting as to include in it compaſs brethren of different nations, forming a conſ derable portion of the whole family of mankind—y ſuch is the ſcene exhibited to day—Our Civic Feſtival one inſtance more of the joy which five millions of Am ricans feel at hearing of the glorious events by whi twenty five millions of their fellow men are likely eſtabliſh the principles of a juſt and equal government immutable foundations.

Notwithſtanding all the fictions with which ingenio politicians endeavour to miſinterpret the real objects the French revolution—it will ever remain the wond of the preſent and of all ſucceeding times—It is in va the cry is raiſed of their being atheiſts, enthuſiaſts, i cendiaries, murderers; of their wanting morals, and pri ciples; and of their deſiring to overthrow all order a good government—the objects of the revolution ſtill r main the ſame, and the firmneſs with which they a ſupported ſtill remain as much beyond the reach of pan gyric as invective—men of weak and contracted min may indeed ſtill be confined to the narrow circle of o and prejudiced opinions, but the day of reaſon, of tr religion, and of juſt and equal government is not to protracted by ideas however once in vogue, totally out the queſtion at the cloſe of the 18th century—

Ye declaimers againſt the religion of the French, is religion to be known by its fruits, what then is the r ligion of Republicans, if to be judged of by their work Hearken to ROBESPIERRE that Luminary of France he will tell you—

"What, ſays he, is our object, what the point which we tend? It is the peaceable enjoyment of L berty and Equality, the reign of that eternal Juſti whoſe laws are graved not on marble, or ſtone, but the hearts of all men, as well of the ſlave who forgets, of the tyrant who denies them.

"We wiſh an order of things where all the baſe a cruel paſſions may be chained down, and all the bene cent and generous ones excited by the laws—where a bition will only mean the thirſt of glory in the ſervice our country—where every diſtinction that ſhall exiſt, ſh ariſe out of equality itſelf, where the citizen ſhall ob the magiſtrate, the magiſtrate the people, and the peo juſtice—where the country ſhall enſure the welfare every individual, and where every individual ſhall enj with conſcious pride the proſperity and glory of his co try—where every ſoul ſhall become enlarged by the co tinual communication of Republican ſentiments, and the deſire of meriting the eſteem of a great people—wh the arts ſhall form the decoration of Liberty which e bles them, and where commerce inſtead of being the ſou of only private, ſhall become the reſervior of pub wealth and opulence.

"We wiſh to ſubſtitute in our country, morals ſelfiſhneſs, probity to reputation, principles to cuſto duties to exterior obſervances, the empire of reaſon the tyranny of faſhion, the contempt of vice to the e tempt of misfortune, greatneſs of ſoul to vanity, love of glory to the love of money, good men to m table companions, merit to intrigue, genius to fa truth to ſplendour, the charms of real happineſs to tedioufneſs of voluptuouſneſs, the greatneſs of man the littleneſs of the great.—A magnanimous, power and contented, to a merely amiable, frivolous and m ble people—in a word, all the virtues and miracles republicaniſm, to the vices and follies of monarchies.

"Finally, we wiſh to accompliſh the deſtinies of time and of humanity, to make good the promiſe of p loſophers, and to abſolve providence of the long reign crimes and tyranny; let France, heretofore illuſtri among nations of ſlaves, now eclipſe in glory all peo that ever were free, let her become the model of nati —the terror of oppreſſors—the conſolation of the opp ed, the ornament of the univerſe; and let us, in fea our work with our blood, enjoy at leaſt the bril dawn of the great day of univerſal happineſs.—Th our ambition.—This is our object."—

Surely, Mr. Brown, we [illegible]day to many poli declaimers againſt France, [illegible]re the objects of rulers—Go and do thou likew[illegible] the whole fa of mankind are as h[illegible]s France will afterwall the ſtorms of [illegible]nvulſions are

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We all approve the ſentiments, and are daily repeating the words, for which theſe our reſpectable and valuable brethern are thus unjuſtly and inhumanly ſuffering. We too, aſſociate in order to obtain a fair, free, and full repreſentation of the people in a Houſe of real national repreſentatives. Are we alſo willing to be treated as Felons, for claiming this our inherent right, which we are determined never to forego but with our lives, and which none but thieves and traitors can with to withhold from us; conſider, it is one and the ſame corrupt and corrupting influence which at this time domineers in Ireland, Scotland, and England. Can you believe, that thoſe who ſend virtuous Iriſhmen, and Scotchmen fettered, with felons to Botany-Bay, do not meditate, and will not attempt to ſeize the firſt moment to ſend us after them? Or if we had not juſt cauſe to apprehend the ſame inhuman treatment, if, inſtead of the moſt imminent danger, we were in perfect ſafety from it; ſhould we not diſdain to enjoy any liberty or privilege whatever, in which our honeſt Iriſh and Scotch brethren did not equally, and as fully participate with us?—Their cauſe then, and ours is the ſame. And it is both our duty and our intereſt to ſtand or fall together. The Iriſh Parliament and the Scotch Judges, actuated by the ſame Engliſh influence, have brought us directly to the point. There is no farther ſtep beyond that which they have taken. We are at iſſue.—We muſt now chuſe at once, either liberty or ſlavery for ourſelves and our poſterity. Will you wait till Barracks are erected in every village, and till ſubſidized Heſſians and Hanoverians are upon us?

You may aſk perhaps, by what means ſhall we ſeek redreſs?

We anſwer that men in a ſtate of civilized ſociety are bound to ſeek redreſs of the grievances from the laws; as long as any redreſs can be obtained by the laws.—But our common maſter whom we ſerve (whoſe law is a law of liberty, and whoſe ſervice is perfect freedom) has taught us not to expect to gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thiſtles. We muſt have redreſs from our own laws, and not from the laws of our plunderers, enemies and oppreſſors.

There is no redreſs for a nation circumſtanced as we are, but in a fair, free and full repreſentation of the people.

Reſolved, That during the enſuing ſeſſion of Parliament, the General Committee of this ſociety do meet daily, for the purpoſe of watching the proceedings of the Parliament, and of the adminiſtration of the government of this country. And that, upon the firſt introduction of any bill, or motion, inimical to the liberties of the people, ſuch as, for *landing foreign troops in Great Britain or Ireland*, for ſuſpending the *habeas corpus act*, for proclaiming *martial law*, or *for preventing the people from meeting in Societies for conſtitutional information, or any other innovation* of a ſimilar nature, that, on any of theſe emergencies, the General Committee ſhall iſſue ſummonies to the delegates of each diviſion, and alſo to the ſecretaries of the different ſocieties, affiliated and correſponding with this ſociety, forthwith to call a *General Convention* of the *People*, to be held at ſuch place, and in ſuch a manner, as ſhall be ſpecified in the ſummons, for the purpoſe of taking ſuch meaſures into their conſideration.

Reſolved, That the preceding Addreſs and Reſolution be ſigned by the Chairman, and printed and publiſhed.

J. MARTIN, Chairman,
T. HARDY, Secretary.

Committee Room, Jan. 23, 1794.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That a hundred thouſand copies of the Addreſs, to the people of Great Britain and Ireland, voted at the general meeting, be printed and diſtributed by the ſociety.

Reſolved unanimouſly, That the Toaſts, drank at the anniverſary dinner of the ſociety, be printed at the end of the Addreſs.

ARMED JUDGES.

To the Printer of the St. James's Chronicle.

SIR,

IN your paper you inform us, that every Judge in the Revolutionary Tribunal of France is armed on the Bench with a brace of loaded piſtols in his girdle, and a hanger by his ſide. I take leave to obſerve, that there was a time, when the Engliſh Judges thought it neceſſary to protect themſelves in the ſame manner:—Sir John Widdon, one of the Judges in Queen Mary the Firſt's reign, who is remembered for being the firſt who rode to Weſtminſter-Hall on *horſe back* (mules only being uſed previous to that period) and his fellow juſtices, were armed, and the counſel pleaded at the bar of the Courts of Juſtice in Armour, on account of Widdon's rebellion and inſurrection; nor did the Lord Chief Juſtice Jefferies think himſelf ſafe without the ſame precaution, when he went into the Weſt of England for the trial of thoſe who joined the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, in the days of King James the Second.—The French, we know, deſpiſe precedent; but ſome of their Friends here may be pleaſed with the above, which is much at their ſervice, to make the beſt uſe of they can.

I am, Sir, yours, &c. R. J.

From the PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

IF it be a pleaſing thing, Mr. Brown, for brethren to dwell together in unity—how much more ſo when the union becomes ſo intereſting as to include in its compaſs brethren of different nations, forming a conſiderable portion of the whole family of mankind—yet ſuch is the ſcene exhibited to day—Our Civic Feſtival is one inſtance more of the joy which five millions of Americans feel at hearing of the glorious events by which twenty five millions of their fellow men are likely to eſtabliſh the principles of a juſt and equal government on immutable foundations.

Notwithſtanding all the fictions with which ingenious politicians endeavour to miſinterpret the real objects of the French revolution—it will ever remain the wonder of the preſent and of all ſucceeding times—It is in vain the cry is raiſed of their being atheiſts, enthuſiaſts, incendiaries, murderers; of their wanting morals, and principles; and of their deſiring to overthrow all order and good government—the objects of the revolution ſtill remain the ſame, and the firmneſs with which they are ſupported ſtill remain as much beyond the reach of panegyric as invective—men of weak and contracted minds may indeed ſtill be confined to the narrow circle of old and prejudiced opinions, but the day of reaſon, of true religion, and of juſt and equal government is not to be protracted by ideas however once in vogue, totally out of the queſtion at the cloſe of the 18th century—

Ye declaimers againſt the religion of the French, is not religion to be known by its fruits, what then is the religion of Republicans, if to be judged of by their works? Hearken to ROBESPIERRE that Luminary of France; he will tell you—

"What, ſays he, is our object, what the point to which we tend? It is the peaceable enjoyment of Liberty and Equality, the reign of that eternal Juſtice whoſe laws are graved not on marble, or ſtone, but on the hearts of all men, as well of the ſlave who forgets, as of the tyrant who denies them.

"We wiſh an order of things where all the baſe and cruel paſſions may be chained down, and all the beneficent and generous ones excited by the laws—where ambition will only mean the thirſt of glory in the ſervice of our country—where every diſtinction that ſhall exiſt, ſhall ariſe out of equality itſelf, where the citizen ſhall obey the magiſtrate, the magiſtrate the people, and the people juſtice—where the country ſhall enſure the welfare of every individual, and where every individual ſhall enjoy with conſcious pride the proſperity and glory of his country—where every ſoul ſhall become enlarged by the continual communication of Republican ſentiments, and by the deſire of meriting the eſteem of a great people—where the arts ſhall form the decoration of Liberty which ennobles them, and where commerce inſtead of being the ſource of only private, ſhall become the reſervior of public wealth and opulence.

"We wiſh to ſubſtitute in our country, morals to ſelfiſhneſs, probity to reputation, principles to cuſtoms, duties to exterior obſervances, the empire of reaſon to the tyranny of faſhion, the contempt of vice to the contempt of misfortune, greatneſs of ſoul to vanity, the love of glory to the love of money, good men to merry table companions, merit to intrigue, genius to fancy, truth to ſplendour, the charms of real happineſs to the tediouſneſs of voluptuouſneſs, the greatneſs of man to the littleneſs of the great.—A magnanimous, powerful and contented, to a merely amiable, frivolous and miſerable people—in a word, all the virtues and miracles of republicaniſm, to the vices and follies of monarchies.

"Finally, we wiſh to accompliſh the deſtinies of nature and of humanity, to make good the promiſe of philoſophers, and to abſolve providence of the long reign of crimes and tyranny; let France, heretofore illuſtrious among nations of ſlaves, now eclipſe in glory all people that ever were free, let her become the model of nations—the terror of oppreſſors—the conſolation of the oppreſſed, the ornament of the univerſe; and let us, in ſealing our work with our blood, enjoy at leaſt the brilliant dawn of the great day of univerſal happineſs.—This is our ambition.—This is our object."—

Surely, Mr. Brown, we [illegible] ſay to many political declaimers againſt France, if [illegible] are the objects of her rulers—Go and do thou likewiſe—[illegible] the whole family of mankind are as happy, as [illegible]ſs France will be, after all the ſtorms of her po[illegible]nvulſions are over.

d M[illegible] the Civic Feſt.

European Intelligence.

VIENNA, February 22.

ALMOST all the letters from the frontiers of Turkey, within theſe ten or twelve days, announce in a poſitive manner an approaching rupture between Ruſſia and the Porte; thoſe from Conſtantinople are to the ſame effect. What renders this news the more worthy of credit is, that all the Pachas who command towards the Danube, and the Dneſter, have received orders to eſtabliſh magazines; and the fortreſſes of Brailow, Iſmailow, Kiliter and Choczim, are to be proviſioned, without delay for one year.

In the famous church of St. Denys, the commiſſioners of the National Convention diſcovered a hundred veſſels of agate, three ſcore ſervices for the altar, all of pure gold, enriched with diamonds, ſapphire, emeralds, and other precious ſtones, of conſiderable value; exclusive of which they diſcovered an Unicorn's horn of an immenſe value—with fourteen unpoliſhed pearls, and a Cardinal's cap, valued at a hundred thouſand livres, beſides many other ornaments and eccleſiaſtical appendages of inferior eſtimation.

SPIRES, January 29.

One of the boats which was conveying the flying hoſpital of the corps of Conde upon the Rhine, unfortunately ſunk, and near 200 Emigrants, moſt of whom were ſick or wounded, have periſhed.

PARIS, March 11.

Thomas Paine, in his priſon here, is determined not to remain idle. A production of his has juſt made its appearance in Engliſh, and bears the following title; "The Age of Reaſon; being an Inveſtigation of True and Fabulous Theology. By Thomas Paine, Citizen and Cultivator, of the United States of America." &c. &c.

The inhabitants of this Metropolis, and its environs, to the diſtance of ſeveral leagues, are all extremely diſcontented: the poor cannot obtain the common neceſſaries of life, and proviſions are extremely ſcarce and exorbitantly dear. The Convention is publicly vilified in hand-bills diſtributed and ſtuck up throughout Paris, and a diviſion even ſubſiſts between the moſt hot-headed Patriots.

Richardot, General of the army of the North, died in the Conciergerie, the evening before he was to have been conducted to the guillotine.

LONDON, March 15.

Intelligence was received yeſterday morning in the city, that the valuable French fleet of St. Domingo men had got ſafe into the ports of France, under the convoy of two 74 gun ſhips.

The Juno Frigate, Captain Hood, coming from Gibraltar, entered the road of Toulon, not knowing of the re-capture of that place, anchored off the Caſerns;—when a boat with a French officer came to announce to the Captain, that he was a priſoner of war. Capt. Hood requeſted the Frenchman to take ſome refreſhment in his cabin, and diverted by this interval to cut his cables, and then bore away under a briſk gale. The French batteries ſeeing the Juno ſheer off, directed a violent diſcharge upon her, two of which went completely through her, without killing a man.

As ignorance is deemed the ſource of diſorder, the National Convention of France has appointed to every veſſel of 20 guns and upwards, a teacher to inſtruct the boys in reading, writing, accounts, and the elements of navigation, as alſo a ſchool of practical navigation.

M. Perigord, Biſhop of Autun, is going to Philadelphia with Madame de Fleurieu, whoſe huſband was guillotined at St. Omers. They will be accompanied by Beaumetz, an Ex-conſtituent, and the Ex-miniſter Narbonne.—The Ex-conſtituents d'Andre, Lameth, d'Aiguillon, and Lungnan, will ſoon follow them to America.

Letters from Genoa, of the 8th ult. ſtate the arrival of a Britiſh meſſenger in that harbour, with orders from the Court of London to Admiral Lord Hood, to raiſe the blockade, which has been done accordingly.

Very conſiderable ſums of money, from Holland and Antwerp found their way to America, in Auguſt and September laſt, and alſo the beginning of December;—and their inveſtment in the funds, gave an additional ſpur to the riſing credit of the United States. Such was the influence of it, that at the laſt public ſale of lots in the city of Waſhington, the commiſſioners of that federal city, receiving far higher prices than were expected, ſold but few of the public lots, not wanting more money for the public edifices, and keeping the reſt for a future and further riſe. The Hollanders and their agents were almoſt the only purchaſers. This accounts in a great degree for the vaſt ſums of money drawn by the Dutch, from the Engliſh funds, during the laſt ſpring and ſummer.

CHARLESTON (South Carolina) May 2.

Arrived—the Spaniſh ſchooner la Signiora de Las, laden with ſugars.

May 3 Capt. Rolando, of the brig Cygnet, from New Providence, informs, that before he ſailed, the ſchooner Liberty, capt. Gladd, from New-York, arrived there who had cleared for this port, and according to his account, was blown off the coaſt, and obliged to put into that iſland in diſtreſs, where he communicated the reſolution of Congreſs for laying an embargo on the veſſels in the United States. In conſequence of which the Governor of the Bahamas immediately diſpatched a packet to England, to give information thereof to the Court of Britain.

This information produced an immediate riſe in the price of proviſions, in the Bahamas; and rice ſold at a guinea the hundred weight.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

A letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this town, ſays, "The war we and the allies are engaged in, is deſtructive to all parties; our commerce ſtagnated, and the poverty and diſtreſs that echoes from every part is truly diſtreſſing, no leſs than 10,000 Spitalfield weavers, in London, are out of work; To keep them from ſtarving, there are charity ſermons every Sunday, and other gatherings for them. People, in general, here are diſſatisfied with government, for going to war, and talk very high, ſome one way and ſome another. Upwards of 50 perſons have been committed to goal, at certain times, for ſpeaking againſt government."

The patriotic exertions of our citizens in repairing the fortifications of this place, are continued with increaſed labor. It is evident that every gentleman conſiders it his duty to contribute his proportion of perſonal labors, to the advancement of the laudable undertaking. It has afforded very great and univerſal happineſs, that in the company of yeſterday, occupied at the Fort, were ſeen a number of very reſpectable foreigners, whoſe generous zeal obtained them the higheſt commendations of their fellow labourers, and juſtly entitles them to the gratitude of the town.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

There is a letter in town dated Paris, March 12, which ſays, that that city and the armies have bread enough to ſubſiſt on until next harveſt. The capital experiences a ſcarcity of meat, which is not ſurpriſing, conſidering, that a great portion of that article for the ſupply of Paris was formerly raiſed in that part of the Republic now called La Vendee, which has been totally laid waſte to facilitate the extermination of the Royaliſts.

Letters from the Iſle of France mention fifty millions of livres, as the amount of prizes taken by the privateers of that place. The principal among theſe privateers had, at the date of our laſt accounts, ſailed on an expedition againſt Batavia with an intention of plundering that weal hy ſettlement.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, *May* 12.

The Reſolution of Mr. W. Smith for continuing the embargo was taken up in the Houſe.

A letter was laid on the table, by Mr. Hunter from South-Carolina, and read by the clerk. It was dated the 15th of April laſt, and ſubſcribed by a number of merchants in Charleſton. They ſtate their loſſes, in conſequence of the Britiſh depredations, and requeſt, if juſtice cannot be had in any other way, letters of marque and reprizals may be granted to them, that they may do juſtice to themſelves.

After ſome debate on the queſtion for the continuance of the embargo, the yeas and nays ware called, and are as follow—for the continuance of the embargo 13—Againſt it 71.

NEW-YORK, May 13.

Yeſterday morning, 9 o'clock, the Hon. JOHN JAY, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great-Britain, with Mr. TRUMBULL, his Secretary, embarked for London on board the ſhip Ohio, Capt. Kemp.

The Diſtrict Judge, ſuch of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, as were in this City, many other Civil Officers, and an immenſe concourſe of reſpectable Citizens, attended Mr. Jay from his houſe to the ſhip. When the miniſter had arrived on board, the Citizens ſaluted him with three cheers and acclamations, which were repeated when the ſhip left the wharf. The Citizens then proceeded to the Battery, where as ſoon as the Ohio arrived, Mr. Jay was ſaluted with a diſcharge of cannon, which was immediately followed by three cheers from Governor's Iſland. Seldom have we ſeen ſo numerous and reſpectable a collection of Citizens; and ſuch demonſtrations of a ſincere deſire that the embaſſy may be ſucceſsful.

It gives us pleaſure to add, that Mr. Jay, on taking leave of the company, expreſſed, in a ſhort addreſs, his ſenſibility and gratitude for their attentions, and aſſured them of his determination to do every thing in his power, to effect the object of his miſſion, and ſecure to us the bleſſings of peace.

Great credit is due to the citizens of New-York, for the ſpirit and unanimity with which they aid at the works on Governor's Iſland.—The voluntary ſervices performed on the fortifications amount to many thouſand days work.

The zeal of all parties in buſineſs proves, that however men may differ on ſpeculative points, or certain meaſures of government of little importance, yet all men agree to put the country in a poſture of defence. Indeed the difference of parties ſeems in reality to be this: whether we ſhall go to war before it is neceſſary, or not. Extract of a letter from St. Mary's dated April 10, 1794.

"A French ſloop of war and a ſchooner have arrived here, and are waiting for their conſorts, to pay a viſit to St. Auguſtine, which I believe will be taken."

Extract of a letter juſt received from Philadelphia, dated 9th inſt.

"The report is—the Sloop Betſey, Capt. Parſons, is juſt arrived from Aux Cayes, which he left the 21ſt April, and ſays, that on the 19th Capt. Mathews with three frigates and 800 men appeared before Aux Cayes, and was joined by an officer of Polverill's commanding a Detachment of the Regiment of Dillon; that Polverill was ſummoned to ſurrender in 24 hours, who complied on condition that his perſon and property ſhould be ſecured and be permitted to reſide at Jamaica until the peace."

May 15.

Arrived at this Port, the ſhip Hare, Ferrers, from Liverpool.

Capt. Ferrers, ſpoke three days after leaving Liverpool, off Scilly, the French Frigate Thames, the Capt. of which informed him, that he had been out 27 days and had taken Forty-ſeven prizes.

Forty paſſengers came in the Hare, chiefly cotton manufacturers.

From the Courier Francois, of Saturday laſt.

St. DOMINGO.

The laſt event at Port-au-Prince has created conſternation in every heart—It ſhews how much France is deceived by the uſurpers who deſtroy the country in its name, whilſt the Engliſh and the Spaniards under the pretext of preſervation, or protection compleat on their part the ruin of this flouriſhing colony—(of this ſeveral letters from St. Domingo aſſures us)—In this unfortunate city (Port au Prince) the whites reduced to a ſtate of weakneſs and nullity the moſt wretched, waited in ſilence a change in their ſituation, when Santhonax and Monbrun, mutually jealous of their reſpective authorities, contemplated a deciſive ſtroke to aſſure each to himſelf the ſuperiority.

Monbrun, ſure of the corps of Equality of which he had attached to himſelf all the officers, troubled Santhonax, who under the pretence that the Engliſh threatened Port au Prince, went to the priſons, harrangued the priſoners, and offered them their liberty on condition of their joining the battalion d'Artois, to complete it—the priſoners conſented, were armed and poſted in one part of the fortifications, whilſt the troops of Equality occupied the other. This augmentation of force appeared to Monbrun a project to determine the inferiority of his party, he immediately formed a reſolution to oppoſe it. On the night of the following day, Monbrun attacked the works with the corps of Equality; ſurprized the new battalion d'Artois and maſſacred a great number—the alarm ſpread to all parts—all the whites found in the ſtreets were ſhot. In this frightful confuſion all the inhabitants, men, women and children, who could ſave themſelves, ſought refuge, ſome at Leogane, others at Arcahaye. Santhonax ſeeing his party cruſhed, retired to Fort L'Eſlet, with about 80 whites, determined to defend themſelves—Monbrun ſummoned him to ſurrender in an hour, or he would maſſacre all the whites in the city, men, women and children, to the number of 250. Santhonax ſeeing he could not reſiſt, ſurrendered to Monbrun—the 80 whites he had with him ſaved themſelves by fleeing to Leogane and Arcahaye. Behold then Santhonax in the power of Monbrun, who will have an eye upon him.

It is reported that 300 whites were murdered on this occaſion. That the negro Hyacinth releaſed from priſon by this event, marched immediately to Cul-de-Sac, and entered the town with 6 or 7 thouſand negroes—he has poſſeſſed himſelf of the forts St. Joſeph and St. Claire determined to reſiſt Santhonax and Monbrun.

Thus to the continual ſhock of authorities, the evil deſigns of foreign powers, perpetual diviſions, the prejudices of one party, and the weakneſs of the other, may be aſcribed the ruin of this miſerable colony.—For if all all their efforts had been turned to its preſervation, it is not law which they have abuſed, 'till it is loſt, would have deſtroyed them. Union would have been their ſecurity.

By perſons arrived here from Port-de-Paix, St. Domingo, we learn that the Commandant Lavaux and Col. Pageot, are determined to preſerve to the French Republic the places which they have in their poſſeſſion. They have a good republican garriſon who are reſolved not to ſummit either to the Engliſh or Spaniſh.

Lavaux has taken the camp Fouache guarded by 250 Engliſh and ſome French who were made priſoners—He took this camp without firing a gun. The Engliſh and Spaniſh have no force—ſickneſs has left but a few ſoldiers there—all the ſervice falls upon the inhabitants, who are exhauſted by fatigue.

May 17.

The diſcuſſion of the bill providing for funding and paying the intereſt on the balance due to the creditor ſtates, agreeably to the reports of the commiſſioners, has engaged the attention of the Houſe of Repreſentatives for the laſt 2 or 3 days; yeſterday the bill was paſſed to be engroſſed for a third reading.

The ſchooner Lizard from Edenton, ſpoke ſhip M'Gilvray of Salisbury (Maryland) yeſterday, latitude 39 50, from Rotterdam to Baltimore, all well—out 50 days.

The Captain reported, that he ſpoke a ſhip from the ſtreights, who informed him that 35 ſail of Americans had been lately captured by the Algerines.

ANECDOTE.

A beggar in England was picking a few of his *old acquaintances* off his cloaths, when a nobleman paſſing by accoſted him—"You dirty raſcal, what are you about?" "Nothing, ſir," replied the beggar, "but guilloting a few ariſtocrats;" "Ariſtocrats you ſeditious ſcoundrel, how dare you call ſuch vermin ariſtocrats?" "I cannot find any better name for them, may it pleaſe your honour, they always live on the poor."

BOSTON, May 25.

We hear that a veſſel has arrived at Salem, from Liſbon, which brings news of the conflagration of Ferrol, and the deſtruction of the immenſe magazines in that place. The Spaniſh government will loſe 12 millions of dollars, by this event.

NEWPORT, May 20.

On Tueſday laſt his Excellency the Governor arrived in Town, attended by Brigadier-General Barton—and in the Afternoon proceeded to Fort Waſhington, on Goat-Iſland, accompanied by Monſ. Rochfontaine, Engineer of the Eaſtern Department of the United States, Major-General Martin, and ſeveral other Gentlemen of the Town, where was adopted a Plan of Defence for the Security of this Harbour and Iſland—by repairing the Fort and rendering it unattackable by Means of a Block-Houſe, and Battery for heavy Cannon and red hot Balls, with a Furnace for heating the Balls, on a new Conſtruction, will be made Uſe of to render it unadviſable and very unſafe for any Enemy endeavouring to approach our Shipping in the Harbour—the heavy Cannon, by Means of the new Carriage, may with the greateſt Eaſe and Celerity, with few Men, be ſwivelled round and directed to any moving Object, within an Angle of 180 Degrees, without Embrazures and over a Parapet of any Height, which will, during the Action, cover the Men (ſerving the Cannon) and the Carriage—an Advantage over the Batteries pierced with Embrazures.—The ſeveral Battery Furnace is ſo conſtructed, that within [illegible]

European Intelligence.

VIENNA, February 22.

ALMOST all the letters from the frontiers of Turkey, within these ten or twelve days, announce in a positive manner an approaching rupture between Russia and the Porte; those from Constantinople are to the same effect. What renders this news the more worthy of credit is, that all the Pachas who command towards the Danube, and the Dniester, have received orders to establish magazines; and the fortresses of Brailow, Ismailow, Bender and Choczim, are to be provisioned, without delay for one year.

In the famous church of St. Denys, the commissioners of the National Convention discovered a hundred vessels of agate, three score services for the altar, all of pure gold, enriched with diamonds, sapphire, emeralds, and other precious stones, of considerable value; exclusive of which they discovered an Unicorn's horn of an immense value—with fourteen unpolished pearls, and a Cardinal's cap, valued at a hundred thousand livres, besides many other ornaments and ecclesiastical appendages of inferior estimation.

SPIRES, January 29.

One of the boats which was conveying the flying hospital of the corps of Conde upon the Rhine, unfortunately sunk, and near 200 Emigrants, most of whom were sick or wounded, have perished.

PARIS, March 12.

Thomas Paine, in his prison here, is determined not to remain idle. A production of his has just made its appearance in English, and bears the following title; "The Age of Reason; being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology. By Thomas Paine, Citizen and Cultivator, of the United States of America." &c. &c.

The inhabitants of this Metropolis, and its environs, to the distance of several leagues, are all extremely discontented: the poor cannot obtain the common necessaries of life, and provisions are extremely scarce and exorbitantly dear. The Convention is publicly vilified in hand-bills distributed and stuck up throughout Paris, and a division even subsists between the most hot-headed Patriots.

Richardot, General of the army of the North, died in the Conciergerie, the evening before he was to have been conducted to the guillotine.

LONDON, March 13.

Intelligence was received yesterday morning in the city, that the valuable French fleet of St. Domingo men had got safe into the ports of France, under the convoy of two 74 gun ships.

The Juno Frigate, Captain Hood, coming from Gibraltar, entered the road of Toulon, not knowing of the re-capture of that place, anchored off the Caserns;—when a boat with a French officer came to announce to the Captain, that he was a prisoner of war. Capt. Hood requested the Frenchman to take some refreshment in his cabin, and profited by this interval to cut his cables, and then bore away under a brisk gale. The French batteries seeing the Juno steer off, directed a violent discharge upon her, two of which went completely through her, without killing a man.

As ignorance is deemed the source of disorder, the National Convention of France has appointed to every vessel of 20 guns and upwards, a teacher to instruct the boys in reading, writing, accounts, and the elements of navigation, as also a school of practical navigation.

M. Perigord, Bishop of Autun, is going to Philadelphia with Madame de Fleurieu, whose husband was guillotined at St. Omers. They will be accompanied by Beaumetz, an Ex-constituent, and the Ex-minister Narbonne.—The Ex-constituents d'Andre, Lameth, d'Aiguillon, and Lutignan, will soon follow them to America.

Letters from Genoa, of the 8th ult. state the arrival of a British messenger in that harbour, with orders from the Court of London to Admiral Lord Hood, to raise the blockade, which has been done accordingly.

Very considerable sums of money, from Holland and Antwerp, found their way to America, in August and September last, and also the beginning of December;—and their investment in the funds, gave an additional spur to the rising credit of the United States. Such was the influence of it, that at the last public sale of lots in the city of Washington, the commissioners of that federal city, receiving far higher prices than were expected, sold but few of the public lots, not wanting more money for the public edifices, and keeping the rest for a future and further rise. The Hollanders and their agents were almost the only purchasers. This accounts in a great degree for the vast sums of money drawn by the Dutch, from the English funds, during the last spring and summer.

CHARLESTON (South Carolina) May 2.

Arrived—the Spanish schooner la Signiora de Las, laden with sugars.

May 3. Capt. Rolando, of the brig Cygnet, from New Providence, informs, that before he sailed, the schooner Liberty, capt. Gladd, from New-York, arrived there who had cleared for this port, and according to his account, was blown off the coast, and obliged to put into that island in distress; where he communicated the resolution of Congress for laying an embargo on the vessels in the United States. In consequence of which the Governor of the Bahamas immediately despatched a packet to England, to give information thereof to the Court of Britain.

This information produced an immediate rise in the price of provisions, in the Bahamas; and rice sold at a guinea the hundred weight.

BALTIMORE, May 8.

A letter from a gentleman in London to his friend in this town, says, "The war we and the allies are engaged in, is destructive to all parties; our commerce stagnated, and the poverty and distress that echoes from every part is truly distressing, no less than 10,000 Spitalfield weavers, in London, are out of work: To keep them from starving, there are charity sermons every Sunday, and other gatherings for them. People, in general, here are dissatisfied with government, for going to war, and talk very high, some one way and some another. Upwards of 50 persons have been committed to goal, at certain times, for speaking against government."

The patriotic exertions of our citizens in repairing the fortifications of this place, are continued with increased labor. It is evident that every gentleman considers it his duty to contribute his proportion of personal labors, to the advancement of the laudable undertaking. It has afforded very great and universal happiness, that in the company of yesterday, occupied at the Fort, were seen a number of very respectable foreigners, whose generous zeal obtained them the highest commendations of their fellow labourers, and justly entitles them to the gratitude of the town.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15.

There is a letter in town dated Paris, March 12, which says, that that city and the armies have bread enough to subsist on until next harvest. The capital experiences a scarcity of meat, which is not surprising, considering, that a great portion of that article for the supply of Paris was formerly raised in that part of the Republic now called La Vendee, which has been totally laid waste to facilitate the extermination of the Royalists.

Letters from the Isle of France mention fifty millions of livres, as the amount of prizes taken by the privateers of that place. The principal among these privateers had, at the date of our last accounts, sailed on an expedition against Batavia with an intention of plundering that weal by settlement.

FEDERAL LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, *May* 12.

The Resolution of Mr. W. Smith for continuing the embargo was taken up in the House.

A letter was laid on the table, by Mr. Hunter from South-Carolina, and read by the clerk. It was dated the 15th of April last, and subscribed by a number of merchants in Charleston. They state their losses, in consequence of the British depredations, and request, if justice cannot be had in any other way, letters of marque and reprisals may be granted to them, that they may do justice to themselves.

After some debate on the question for the continuance of the embargo, the yeas and nays were called, and are as follow—for the continuance of the embargo 13—Against it 73.

NEW-YORK, May 13.

Yesterday morning, 9 o'clock, the Hon. JOHN JAY, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Great-Britain, with Mr. TRUMBULL, his Secretary, embarked for London on board the ship Ohio, Capt. Kemp.

The District Judge, such of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, as were in this City, many other Civil Officers, and an immense concourse of respectable Citizens, attended Mr. Jay from his house to the ship. When the minister had arrived on board, the Citizens saluted him with three cheers and acclamations, which were repeated when the ship left the wharf. The Citizens then proceeded to the Battery, where as soon as the Ohio arrived, Mr. Jay was saluted with a discharge of cannon, which was immediately followed by three cheers from Governor's Island. Seldom have we seen so numerous and respectable a collection of Citizens; and such demonstrations of a sincere desire that the embassy may be successful.

It gives us pleasure to add, that Mr. Jay, on taking leave of the company, expressed, in a short address, his sensibility and gratitude for their attentions, and assured them of his determination to do every thing in his power, to effect the object of his mission, and secure to us the blessings of peace.

Great credit is due to the citizens of New-York, for the spirit and unanimity with which they aid at the works on Governor's Island.—The voluntary services performed on the fortifications amount to many thousand days work.

The zeal of all parties in business proves, that however men may differ on speculative points, or certain measures of government of little importance, yet all men agree to put the country in a posture of defence. Indeed the difference of parties seems in reality to be this: whether we shall go to war before it is necessary, or not. Extract of a letter from St. Mary's dated April 10, 1794.

"A French sloop of war and a schooner have arrived here, and are waiting for their consorts, to pay a visit to St. Augustine, which I believe will be taken."

Extract of a letter just received from Philadelphia, dated 9th inst.

"The report is—the Sloop Betsey, Capt. Parsons, is just arrived from Aux Cayes, which he left the 21st April, and says, that on the 19th Capt. Mathews with three frigates and 800 men appeared before Aux Cayes, and was joined by an officer of Polverill's commanding a Detachment of the Regiment of Dillon; that Polverill was summoned to surrender in 24 hours, who complied on condition that his person and property should be secured and be permitted to retire at Jamaica until the peace."

May 15.

Arrived at this Port, the ship Hare, Ferrers, from Liverpool.

Capt. Ferrers, spoke three days after leaving Liverpool, off Scilly, the French Frigate Thames, the Capt. of which informed him, that he had been out 27 days and had taken Forty-seven prizes.

Forty passengers came in the Hare, chiefly cotton manufacturers.

From the Courier Francois, of Saturday last.

St. DOMINGO.

The last event at Port-au-Prince has created consternation in every heart—It shews how much France is deceived by the usurpers who destroy the country in its name, whilst the English and the Spaniards under the pretext of preservation, or protection compleat on their part the ruin of this flourishing colony—(of this several letters from St. Domingo assures us)—In this unfortunate city (Port au Prince) the whites reduced to a state of weakness and nullity the most wretched, waited in silence a change in their situation, when Santhonax and Monbrun, mutually jealous of their respective authorities, contemplated a decisive stroke to assure each to himself the superiority.

Monbrun, sure of the corps of Equality of which he had attached to himself all the officers, troubled Santhonax, who under the pretence that the English threatened Port au Prince, went to the prisons, harrangued the prisoners, and offered them their liberty on condition of their joining the battalion d'Artois, to complete it—the prisoners consented, were armed and posted in one part of the fortifications, whilst the troops of Equality occupied the other. This augmentation of force appeared to Monbrun a project to determine the inferiority of his party, he immediately formed a resolution to oppose it. On the night of the following day, Monbrun attacked the works with the corps of Equality; surprized the new battalion d'Artois and massacred a great number—the alarm spread to all parts—all the whites found in the streets were shot. In this frightful confusion all the inhabitants, men, women and children, who could save themselves, sought refuge, some at Leogane, others at Arcahaye. Santhonax seeing his party crushed, retired to Fort L'Islet, with about 80 whites, determined to defend themselves—Monbrun summoned him to surrender in an hour, or he would massacre all the whites in the city, men, women and children, to the number of 250. Santhonax seeing he could not resist, surrendered to Monbrun—the 80 whites he had with him saved themselves by fleeing to Leogane and Arcahaye. Behold then Santhonax in the power of Monbrun, who will have an eye upon him.

It is reported that 600 whites were murdered on this occasion. That the negro Hyacinth released from prison by this event, marched immediately to Cul-de-Sac, and entered the town with 6 or 7 thousand negroes—he has possessed himself of the forts St. Joseph and St. Claire determined to resist Santhonax and Monbrun.

Thus to the continual shock of authorities, the evil designs of foreign powers, perpetual divisions, the pretensions of one party, and the weakness of the other, may be ascribed the ruin of this miserable colony.—For if all all their efforts had been turned to its preservation, it is not law which they have abused, 'till it is lost, would have destroyed them. Union would have been their security.

By persons arrived here from Port-de-Paix, St. Domingo, we learn that the Commandant Lavaux and Col. Pageot, are determined to preserve to the French Republic the places which they have in their possession. They have a good republican garrison who are resolved not to submit either to the English or Spanish.

Lavaux has taken the camp Fouache guarded by 250 English and some French who were made prisoners—He took this camp without firing a gun. The English and Spanish have no force—sickness has left but a few soldiers there—all the service falls upon the inhabitants, who are exhausted by fatigue.

May 17.

The discussion of the bill providing for funding and paying the interest on the balance due to the creditor states, agreeably to the reports of the commissioners, has engaged the attention of the House of Representatives for the last 2 or 3 days; yesterday the bill was passed to be engrossed for a third reading.

The schooner Lizard from Edenton, spoke ship M'Gilvray of Salisbury (Maryland) yesterday, latitude 39:50, from Rotterdam to Baltimore, all well—out 50 days.

The Captain reported, that he spoke a ship from the streights, who informed him that 35 sail of Americans had been lately captured by the Algerines.

ANECDOTE.

A beggar in England was picking a few of his *old acquaintances* off his cloaths, when a nobleman passing by accosted him—"You dirty rascal, what are you about?" "Nothing, sir," replied the beggar, "but guilloting a few aristocrats;" "Aristocrats you seditious scoundrel, how dare you call such vermin aristocrats?" "I cannot find any better name for them, may it please your honour, they always live on the poor."

BOSTON, May 15.

We hear that a vessel has arrived at Salem, from Lisbon, which brings news of the conflagration of Ferrol, and the destruction of the immense magazines in that place. The Spanish government will lose 12 millions of dollars, by this event.

NEWPORT, May 20.

On Tuesday last his Excellency the Governor arrived in Town, attended by Brigadier-General Barton—and in the Afternoon proceeded to Fort Washington, on Goat-Island, accompanied by Mons. Rochfontaine, Engineer of the Eastern Department of the United States, Major-General Martin, and several other Gentlemen of the Town, where was adopted a Plan of Defence for the Security of this Harbour and Island—by repairing the Fort and rendering it unattackable by Means of a Block-House, and Battery for heavy Cannon and red hot Balls, with a Furnace for heating the Balls, on a new Construction, will be made Use of to render it unadvisable and very unsafe for any Enemy endeavouring to approach our Shipping in the Harbour—the heavy Cannon, by Means of the new Carriage, may with the greatest Ease and Celerity, with few Men, be swivelled round and directed to any moving Object, within an Angle of 180 Degrees, without Embrazures and over a Parapet of any Height, which will, during the Action, cover the Men (serving the Cannon) and the Carriage—an Advantage over the Batteries pierced with Embrasures.—The reverberatory Furnace is so constructed, that within 15

Minutes, Balls may acquire that white Colour which indicates the utmoſt Heat of Iron; and Experience has proved that ſuch hot Balls after plunging ſix Times in Water, will yet ſet Fire to ſolid Timber.

A Block-Houſe is to be erected alſo on Tommany-Hill to keep the Poſſeſſion of that advantageous Poſt from any Surprize of an enterprizing Enemy, who, once in Poſſeſſion, would not eaſily be expelled from it, which Poſt will ſerve as a rallying Point for the Inhabitants to regulate from thence their Attacks againſt a foreign Enemy, ſhould they be ſo bold as to attempt again the Conqueſt of this Iſland.

As the holding of this Harbour and Iſland is of general concern in the State, and for the Safety of paſſing to and from the Main, over the intended Bridge at Howland's Ferry, and keep up an eaſy Communication—the important Fortreſs at Butts's-Hill will be attended to, and at the Battery at Howland's Ferry a Block-Houſe erected, to ſecure a ſafe Paſſage for our Country Friends to aſſiſt us, or in Caſe of Misfortune to Retreat.

Laſt Saturday the Gentlemen of the Artillery Company of this Town, did themſelves much Credit by doing Duty at the Fort, and being the firſt to break Ground on the Battery. We hear M. Rochfontaine was highly pleaſed with their Conduct throughout the Day.

Capt. Swaine, of the Ship Atlantic, from Liverpool, lately arrived at Philadelphia, off the Banks of Newfoundland, ſpoke a Cartel, with 400 Priſoners from Martinico bound to St. Maloes.

As the CANKER WORM is now making its deſtructive Ravages, with the greateſt Avidity, on that moſt delightful and uſeful Fruit, that this Country produces, the APPLE——A Correſpondent would recommend, as an eaſy and as a moſt effectual Remedy, the King Crab (a Fiſh moſt commonly known by the Name of Horſe Foot, or Horſe Feet) burnt to the Windward of an Orchard, in ſuch a Manner that the Smoke may pervade the whole of the Trees, without injuring them by the Fire—and which is beſt done, on almoſt a calm Evening.

The Effluvia from that Fiſh, burnt, is moſt pernicious to the Worm, in its infantile State; therefore your Correſpondent would moſt earneſtly recommend, to the good Farmers of theſe States, inſtantly to ſet themſelves about this Buſineſs—and with the utmoſt Confidence, under Divine Providence, of its Succeſs.

The Female Horſe Foot is beſt, for the above Purpoſe, and ſhould be preferred, together with the Eggs.—It likewiſe would be an Addition, if the dry'd Shells were gathered up, and burnt with them.

Laſt Wedneſday arrived here the Brig Bayonne, Capt. Lawton, from Jamaica, which he left the 13th April.—Capt. Lawton left in that Port the following American Veſſels, viz.

Ship Margaret, John Mirack, of Baltimore, condemned; Ship Samſon, Joſhua Barney, and Barque Apollo, Frederick Folger, Baltimore; Ship Eleven Sons, William M'Intire, Portſmouth (N. H.) Ship Flora, William Brigs, New-York; Ship America, Webſter Brown, Charleſton; Ship Maſſachuſetts, Joſeph O. White, Boſton; Brig Eliza, Ezra Caulkins, New London; Brig Sally, John Cochran, and Brig Hannah, Paul Toaſt, Philadelphia; Brig Lion, Edward Simſon, Salem; Brig Brothers, James Edgerton, New London; Brig Nancy, Benjamin Shapley, Portſmouth, (N. H.) Brig Harmonia, Dumphy, Philadelphia, Schooner Robin, John Brock, Philadephia, condemned; Schooner Mary, Simeon Huſſey, Boſton, cleared; Schooner Eagle, Gregory Powers, Middletown; Schooner Polly, Aaron Meach, New-York; Schooner Mary, Joſeph M'Dowel, Peterſburgh (Virginia) Schooner Friendſhip, Ebenezer Smith, Charleſton; Schooner Polly, Nathaniel Night, Salem; Schooner Choley, Jabez Lord, New London; Schooner Union, Edgcomb Helmes, Baltimore; Schooner Sally, Joſeph Smith, Glouceſter (Cape-Ann) Schooner Dubia, Marble, Portſmouth (N. H.) Schooner ——, Rice, Wilmington (N. C.) Sloop Hannah, George Bowler, Providence; Sloop Freedom, Robert Burcham, Philadelphia; Sloop Sally, Richard Barker, Rhode-Iſland; Sloop Nancy, John Ingerſol, Salem; Sloop William, William Canby, Philadelphia; Schooner Charlotte, Brown, Newbury Port; Schooner Farmer, Zidock Allen, Martha's Vineyard; Schooner Andrew, Conſtant Norton, Philadelphia; Schooner Delight, Thomas Sturges, Boſton; Schooner Lark, John Tittle, Beverly; Schooner Sally, Woodbridge Grafton, Salem; Schooner Endeavour, J. Williams, ——,

Yeſterday arrived the Brig Hope, Captain Peleg Wood, jun. in 17 Days from the Havanna.

MARRIED.]—Mr. THOMAS HANDY, to Miſs POLLY OVERING, youngeſt Daughter of the late Mr. Henry J. Overing, of this Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

Diſtrict of Newport, May 19

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Randolph, Hathaway,	Sag-Harbor
—— Rainbow, Simmons,	Ditto
—— Dolphin, Barnaby,	Ditto
Schooner Betſey, Warren,	Ditto
—— Speedwell, Hicks,	Ditto
Sloop Peggy, Bliſs,	New-York
—— Nancy, Reynolds,	Ditto
—— Apollo, Seabury,	Ditto
—— Warwick, Wolcott,	Ditto
—— Roſanna, Spencer,	Alexandria
—— Lydia, Hefferman,	Baltimore
—— Hibernia, Weaver,	Wilmington
—— Sarah Ann, Gladding,	Philadelphia
—— Dolphin, Hoxie,	Boſton
—— George, Graves,	Richmond
Snow Sally, Shearman,	Havanna
Brig Randolph Briggs,	Turks Iſland
—— Bayonne, Lawton,	Jamaica
Ship, William, Dockray,	Charleſton
Brig Commerce, Child,	Boſton

CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Sophia, Field,	Providence
—— Becca, Bowen,	Waſhington
—— Betſy, Burr,	New-York
—— Aurora, Cahoone,	Ditto
—— Peggy, Bliſs,	Ditto
—— Sally, Effleck,	Ditto
Schooner Deſpatch, Allin,	Ditto
Sloop Polly, Atwood,	Newbern
—— Ranger, Read,	Weſtern

Yeſterday arrived here the Sloop Peggy, Capt. Bliſs, from New-York, by whom we have received a News-Paper printed there laſt Saturday, from which we have extracted the following:

IMPORTANT!

By the brig Mary, Capt. Hayley, in 48 days from Breſt, we have received the following important Intelligence:

About the 20th March an engagement took place between the French and Pruſſian armies, which ended in a ſignal victory on the ſide of the Republicans; in this action, glorious for the cauſe of liberty, upwards of 6000 of the ſlaves of the deſpotic Pruſſian monarch bit the duſt.

Valenciennes and Conde were actually retaken ſome time before Capt. Haley ſailed.

Victory has alſo crowned their efforts againſt Spain, and many of her towns are now in their poſſeſſion. In addition to all this, we are poſitively aſſured, not a veſtige of the rebel army is left, having almoſt to a man paid the forfeit of their heinous crimes.

At ſea ſucceſs has equally favoured their ſtruggles; ſeveral of the Cork fleet, and 29 valuable ſhips from the Streights bound to London, had changed their courſe, and entered different French ports with inverted colours.

Proviſions at Breſt and in every town in France were very plenty, and an important ſtroke was meditating againſt England; eight line of battle ſhips with ſeveral tranſports had ſailed for Jerſey and Guernſey, and had no doubt of becoming maſters of thoſe two iſlands.—The Breſt fleet conſiſted of about 35 ſail of the line; Capt. Bompard has got the command of a 74 gun ſhip.

We further learn, that the Portugueſe have ſent a fleet to the mouth of the Streights, to check the Algerines.

As the veſſel arrived juſt before our paper went to preſs we have only time to give a few hints; we expect to be able to give further details on Monday, when the French papers are tranſlated.

Mr. Goodhue's reſolution on the ſubject of indemnity, for the loſſes ſuſtained by depredations on our commerce, was Thurſday laſt called up by that gentleman in the Houſe of Repreſentatives; and after debate was refered to the committee on Mr. Dayton's motion for ſequeſtration of Britiſh property.

Mr. Goodhue, in the Houſe of Repreſentatives, read a minute of proceedings in the town of Boſton, on the 12th May, received yeſterday by expreſs.

DIED—On Sunday the 18th inſt. much lamented, the amiable Miſs SARAH OLDFIELD, youngeſt Daughter of the late Capt. John Oldfield.

For SALE, by

Gibbs & Channing,

A CONSIGNMENT of Calicoes and Chintzes, of the neweſt and moſt elegant Patterns, and low priced Iriſh Linens by the Piece or Package.—Alſo, Engliſh Sail Cloth of the firſt Fabric from No. 1 to No. 8.

Newport, May 20th, 1794.

Freſh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the moſt reaſonable Terms, by

Philip Robinſon,

At his Shop, in Thames-ſtreet.

THOSE who are deſirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-choſen GOODS, are deſired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21ſt of the 6th Month next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,

TWO Lots of LAND, on the Point, with a large Dwelling Houſe and Store thereon, late the Property of SIMEON POTTER, of Swanzey.—Conditions to be made known at the Place and Time of Sale, if not diſpoſed of before.——For further Particulars, inquire of

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, the 17th of 5th Month, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogſhead or Barrel, Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Caſe or Gallon, Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, and Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Alſo, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewiſe, ſundry Dwelling-Houſes, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known Houſe, and Stand for Buſineſs, ſituated on the Main ſtreet, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very ſuitable for a ſmall Family.——One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH MAMMOND, deceaſed, lying near the weſternmoſt Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Iſland, pleaſantly ſituated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is moſt excellent Land for Meadow, Paſture, or Corn—and one of the beſt Situations on the Iſland, for carrying on the Fiſhery.——This will be ſold cheap for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

On THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, 1794,

Will be preſented,

A COMEDY, written by Dr. GOLDSMITH.—Called,

SHE *STOOPS* TO *CONQUER*;

OR,

The MISTAKES *of a* NIGHT.

HARDCASTLE,	Mr. KENNA,
YOUNG MARLOW,	Mr. WATTS,
HASTINGS,	Mr. FRANSIS,
TONY LUMPKIN,	Mr. HARPER,
Sir CHARLES MARLOW,	Mr. REDFIELD,
DIGGORY,	Mr. SOLOMON,
Mrs. HARDCASTLE,	Miſs SMITH,
Miſs HARDCASTLE,	Mrs. METCHLER,
Miſs NEVILLE,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
PIMPLE,	Mrs. WATTS,

Being her firſt Appearance on this Stage.

To which will be added,

A Muſical ENTERTAINMENT.——Called,

The ROMP;

OR,

LOVE IN A CITY.

PARNACLE,	Mr. WATTS,
OLD COCKNEY,	Mr. REDFIELD,
YOUNG COCKNEY,	Mr. SOLOMON,
Capt. SIGHTLY,	Mr. FRANSIS,
PRIS. TOMBOY *(the Romp)*	Mrs. SOLOMON,
Miſs LA BLOND,	Mrs. METCHLER,
PENELOPE,	Mrs. WATTS.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Ticket ſold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five P. M. on the Days of Performance.

The Doors will be opened at Half paſt Six, and the Performance begin preciſely at Half paſt Seven.

Front and Stage Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 2s. 6d.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Miſtick TILE by the Dozen.

The HORSE, called the

RANGER,

WILL be kept for Covering this Seaſon, at Middletown, by the Subſcriber.—He is 15 Hands and 3 Inches high, a beautiful light dapple gray—his natural Carriage and Gait is equal to any Horſe that can be produced; his Shape no Perſon can find Fault with, or tell where to amend them in any one Point; he is Three Quarters Blooded, and was bred in New-York State, and ſired by a Horſe that was got by the Old Ranger, which was imported, and came of a full-blooded Mare.——The Terms for Covering is *Two Shillings*, for a warranted Colt; *Fifteen Shillings* for the Seaſon, or *Nine Shillings* for a ſingle Leap.

JOHN ALLEN.

Middletown, May 12, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, two Story high, having two Rooms on a Floor; and a LOT, ſituated and fronting Farewell ſtreet, two Doors North from the State-House——Likewiſe, a SHOP and LOT, on the Long-Wharf, two Doors below NATHAN BEBEE's.—Any Perſon who wiſhes to purchaſe, may apply to the Subſcriber.——Alſo, has for Sale, an elegant NEW CHAISE and HARNESS compleat, which he will diſpoſe of cheap for the Caſh.

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate of the Rev. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Waſhington, deceaſed, immediately to come and ſettle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to ſettle and pay the Legacies:—And thoſe that have any Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to preſent their Demands for Payment, to the Subſcribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Worſhipful Town Council of Newport, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of JOSEPH FREEBORN, late of Newport, Tanner, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent; all Perſons having any Demands on ſaid Eſtate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our reſpective Dwellings within Six Months from this Date, being a further Time allowed by Council for that Purpoſe.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
JOHN STEVENS.

And all Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH FREEBORN, *Adminiſtratrix*

Newport, April 7, 1794.

Minutes, Balls may acquire that white Colour which indicates the utmost Heat of Iron; and Experience has proved that such hot Balls after plunging six Times in Water, will yet set Fire to solid Timber.

A Block-House is to be erected also on Tommany-Hill to keep the Possession of that advantageous Post from any Surprize of an enterprizing Enemy, who, once in Possession, would not easily be expelled from it, which Post will serve as a rallying Point for the Inhabitants to regulate from thence their Attacks against a foreign Enemy, should they be so bold as to attempt again the Conquest of this Island.

As the holding of this Harbour and Island is of general concern in the State, and for the Safety of passing to and from the Main, over the intended Bridge at Howland's Ferry, and keep up an easy Communication—the important Fortress at Butts's-Hill will be attended to, and at the Battery at Howland's Ferry a Block-House erected, to secure a safe Passage for our Country Friends to assist us, or in Case of Misfortune to Retreat.

Last Saturday the Gentlemen of the Artillery Company of this Town, did themselves much Credit by doing Duty at the Fort, and being the first to break Ground on the Battery. We hear M. Rochfontaine was highly pleased with their Conduct throughout the Day.

Capt. Swaine, of the Ship Atlantic, from Liverpool, lately arrived at Philadelphia, off the Banks of Newfoundland, spoke a Cartel, with 400 Prisoners from Martinico bound to St. Maloes.

As the CANKER WORM is now making its destructive Ravages, with the greatest Avidity, on that most delightful and useful Fruit, that this Country produces, the APPLE——A Correspondent would recommend, as an easy and as a most effectual Remedy, the King Crab (a Fish most commonly known by the Name of Horse Foot, or Horse Feet) burnt to the Windward of an Orchard, in such a Manner that the Smoke may pervade the whole of the Trees, without injuring them by the Fire—and which is best done, on almost a calm Evening.

The Effluvia from that Fish, burnt, is most pernicious to the Worm, in its infantile State; therefore your Correspondent would most earnestly recommend, to the good Farmers of these States, instantly to set themselves about this Business—and with the utmost Confidence, under Divine Providence, of its Success.

The Female Horse Foot is best, for the above Purpose, and should be preferred, together with the Eggs.—It likewise would be an Addition, if the dry'd Shells were gathered up, and burnt with them.

Last Wednesday arrived here the Brig Bayonne, Capt. Lawton, from Jamaica, which he left the 13th April.—Capt. Lawton left in that Port the following American Vessels, viz.

Ship Margaret, John Mirack, of Baltimore, condemned; Ship Samson, Joshua Barney, and Barque Apollo, Frederick Folger, Baltimore; Ship Eleven Sons, William M'Intire, Portsmouth (N. H.) Ship Flora, William Brigs, New-York; Ship America, Webster Brown, Charleston; Ship Massachusetts, Joseph O. White, Boston; Brig Eliza, Ezra Caulkins, New London; Brig Sally, John Cochran, and Brig Hannah, Paul Tuft, Philadelphia; Brig Lion, Edward Simson, Salem; Brig Brothers, James Edgerton, New London; Brig Nancy, Benjamin Shapley, Portsmouth, (N. H.) Brig Harmonia, Dumphy, Philadelphia, Schooner Robin, John Brock, Philadephia, condemned; Schooner Mary, Simeon Huffey, Boston, cleared; Schooner Eagle, Gregory Powers, Middletown; Schooner Polly, Aaron Maach, New-York; Schooner Mary, Joseph M'Dowel, Petersburgh (Virginia) Schooner Friendship, Ebenezer Smith, Charleston; Schooner Polly, Nathaniel Night, Salem; Schooner Choley, Jabez Lord, New London; Schooner Union, Edgcomb Helmes, Baltimore; Schooner Sally, Joseph Smith, Gloucester (Cape-Ann) Schooner Dubra, Marble, Portsmouth (N. H.) Schooner ——, Rice, Wilmington (N. C.) Sloop Hannah, George Bowler, Providence; Sloop Freedom, Robert Burcham, Philadelphia; Sloop Sally, Richard Barker, Rhode-Island; Sloop Nancy, John Ingersol, Salem; Sloop William, William Canby, Philadelphia; Schooner Charlotte, Brown, Newbury Port; Schooner Farmer, Zadock Allen, Martha's Vineyard; Schooner Andrew, Constant Norton, Philadelphia; Schooner Delight, Thomas Sturges, Boston; Schooner Lark, John Tittle, Beverly; Schooner Sally, Woodbridge Grafton, Salem; Schooner Endeavour, J. Williams, ——,

Yesterday arrived the Brig Hope, Captain Peleg Wood, jun. in 17 Days from the Havanna.

MARRIED.]—Mr. THOMAS HANDY, to Miss POLLY OVERING, youngest Daughter of the late Mr. Henry J. Overing, of this Town.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,
District of Newport, May 19

ENTERED,	*from*
Sloop Randolph, Hathaway,	Sag-Harbor
—— Rainbow, Simmons,	Ditto
—— Dolphin, Barnaby,	Ditto
Schooner Betsey, Warren,	Ditto
—— Speedwell, Hicks,	Ditto
Sloop Peggy, Bliss,	New-York
—— Nancy, Reynolds,	Ditto
—— Apollo, Seabury,	Ditto
—— Warwick, Westcott,	Ditto
—— Rosanna, Spencer,	Alexandria
—— Lydia, Heffernan,	Baltimore
—— Hibernia, Weaver,	Wilmington
—— Sarah Ann, Gladding,	Philadelphia
—— Dolphin, Hoxie,	Boston
—— George, Graves,	Richmond
Snow Sally, Shearman,	Havanna
Brig Randolph Briggs,	Turks Island
—— Bayonne, Lawton,	Jamaica
Ship, William, Dockray,	Charleston
Brig Commerce, Child,	Boston

CLEARED,	*for*
Sloop Sophia, Field,	Providence
—— Becca, Bowen,	Washington
—— Betsy, Burr,	New-York
—— Aurora, Cabeens,	Ditto
—— Peggy, Bliss,	Ditto
—— Sally, Esleck,	Ditto
Schooner Despatch, Allin,	Ditto
Sloop Polly, Atwood,	Newbern
—— Ranger, Read,	Nightun

Yesterday arrived here the Sloop Peggy, Capt. Bliss, from New-York, by whom we have received a News-Paper printed there last Saturday, from which we have extracted the following:

IMPORTANT!

By the brig Mary, Capt. Hayley, in 48 days from Brest, we have received the following important Intelligence:

About the 10th March an engagement took place between the French and Prussian armies, which ended in a signal victory on the side of the Republicans; in this action, glorious for the cause of liberty, upwards of 6000 of the slaves of the despotic Prussian monarch bit the dust.

Valenciennes and Conde were actually retaken some time before Capt. Haley sailed.

Victory has also crowned their efforts against Spain, and many of her towns are now in their possession. In addition to all this, we are positively assured, not a vestige of the rebel army is left, having almost to a man paid the forfeit of their heinous crimes.

At sea success has equally favoured their struggles; several of the Cork fleet, and 29 valuable ships from the Streights bound to London, had changed their course, and entered different French ports with inverted colours.

Provisions at Brest and in every town in France were very plenty, and an important stroke was meditating against England; eight line of battle ships with several transports had sailed for Jersey and Guernsey, and had no doubt of becoming masters of those two islands.—The Brest fleet consisted of about 55 sail of the line; Capt. Bompard has got the command of a 74 gun ship.

We further learn, that the Portuguese have sent a fleet to the mouth of the Streights, to check the Algerines.

As the vessel arrived just before our paper went to press we have only time to give a few hints; we expect to be able to give further details on Monday, when the French papers are translated.

Mr. Goodhue's resolution on the subject of indemnity, for the losses sustained by depredations on our commerce, was Thursday last called up by that gentleman in the House of Representatives; and after debate was refered to the committee on Mr. Dayton's motion for sequestration of British property.

Mr. Goodhue, in the House of Representatives, read a minute of proceedings in the town of Boston, on the 12th May, received yesterday by express.

DIED—On Sunday the 18th Inst. much lamented, the amiable Miss SARAH OLDFIELD, youngest Daughter of the late Capt. John Oldfield.

For SALE, by

Gibbs & Channing,

A CONSIGNMENT of Calicoes and Chintzes, of the newest and most elegant Patterns, and low priced Irish Linens by the Piece or Package.—Also, English Sail Cloth of the first Fabric from No. 1 to No. 8.

Newport, May 20th, 1794.

Fresh imported GOODS,

For Sale, on the most reasonable Terms, by

Philip Robinson,

At his Shop, in Thames-street.

THOSE who are desirous of having the Worth of their Money, in well-chosen GOODS, are desired to call at the above Store, where every Favour will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, May 20, 1794.

To be sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the 21st of the 6th Month next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

TWO Lots of LAND, on the Point, with a large Dwelling House and Store thereon, late the Property of SIMEON POTTER, of Swanzey.—Conditions to be made known at the Place and Time of Sale, if not disposed of before.——For further Particulars, inquire of

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, the 17th of 5th Month, 1794.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel, Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Case or Gallon, Molasses by the Hogshead, and Cordage of all Sizes.

A SLOOP, of about 40 Tons Burthen, 6 Years old, and well found.

Also, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

Likewise, sundry Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts of this Town.—One of which is, that well-known House, and Stand for Business, situated on the Main street, next Door to the VENDUE STORE, belonging to Mr. SOLOMON LITTLEFIELD.—One Ditto, on the Point, with a good Lot of Land belonging thereto, very suitable for a small Family.——One Half of that large Building, that formerly belonged to Mr. JOSEPH HAMMOND, deceased, lying near the westernmost Part of the Long-Wharf.

About 107 Acres of Land, on New-Shoreham, or Block-Island, pleasantly situated on the S. W. Part thereof.——It is most excellent Land for Meadow, Pasture, or Corn—and one of the best Situations on the Island, for carrying on the Fishery.——This will be sold cheap for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business, in all its Branches.——And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

THEATRE.

NEWPORT.

On THURSDAY EVENING, May 22, 1794,

Will be presented,

A COMEDY, written by Dr. GOLDSMITH.—Called,

SHE *STOOPS* TO *CONQUER*;

OR,

The MISTAKES *of a* NIGHT.

HARDCASTLE,	Mr. KENNA,
YOUNG MARLOW,	Mr. WATTS,
HASTINGS,	Mr. FRANSIS,
TONY LUMPKIN,	Mr. HARPER,
Sir CHARLES MARLOW,	Mr. REDFIELD,
DIGGORY,	Mr. SOLOMON,
Mrs. HARDCASTLE,	Miss SMITH,
Miss HARDCASTLE,	Mrs. METCHLER,
Miss NEVILLE,	Mrs. SOLOMON,
PIMPLE,	Mrs. WATTS,

Being her first Appearance on this Stage.

To which will be added,

A Musical ENTERTAINMENT.——Called,

The ROMP;

OR,

LOVE IN A CITY.

BARNACLE,	Mr. WATTS,
OLD COCKNEY,	Mr. REDFIELD,
YOUNG COCKNEY,	Mr. SOLOMON,
Capt. SIGHTLY,	Mr. FRANSIS,
PRIS. TOMBOY *(the Romp)*	Mrs. SOLOMON,
Miss LA BLOND,	Mrs. METCHLER,
PENELOPE,	Mrs. WATTS.

*** Places in the Boxes to be taken, and Tickets sold, at the Office, Entrance of the Theatre, every Day previous to that of Performance, from Ten till One o'Clock; and from Nine, A. M. to Five, P. M. on the Days of Performance.

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Front and Stage Boxes 6s.—Side Boxes 4s. 6d.—Pit 3s.—Gallery 2s. 6d.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

The HORSE, called the

RANGER,

WILL be kept for Covering this Season, at Middletown, by the Subscriber.—He is 15 Hands and 3 Inches high, a beautiful light dapple gray—his natural Carriage and Gait is equal to any Horse that can be produced; his Shape no Person can find Fault with, or tell where to amend them in any one Point; he is Three Quarters Blooded, and was bred in New-York State, and sired by a Horse that was got by the Old Ranger, which was imported, and came of a full-blooded Mare.——The Terms for Covering is *Twenty Shillings*, for a warranted Colt; *Fifteen Shillings* for the Season, or *Nine Shillings* for a single Leap.

JOHN ALLEN.

Middletown, May 12, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, two Story high, having two Rooms on a Floor; and a LOT, situated and fronting Farewell street, two Doors North from the State-House.——Likewise, a SHOP and LOT, on the Long-Wharf, two Doors below NATHAN BEBEE's.—Any Person who wishes to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber.——Also, has for Sale, an elegant NEW CHAISE and HARNESS compleat, which he will dispose of cheap for the Cash.

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment or Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present their Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers.

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH FREEBORN, late of Newport, Tanner, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being a further Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
JOHN STEVENS.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH FREEBORN, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 7, 1794.

Mr. BARBER,

Please to insert the following Extract from a Masfachusetts Magazine in your Paper, and you will oblige

A CUSTOMER.

ON FRIENDSHIP.

CURS'D be the man, whose heart, unmov'd, can hear
Vile insult sneaking in the treacherous sneer;
Wretches descanting with malicious mind
The venial errors natural to mankind;
With greedy thirst th' injurious tale devour,
And vent the lye appointed for the hour.
But doubly curs'd, who hears with patient soul
The strains of calumny and slander roll.
Haste, gen'rous rage! with manly zeal defend
The insulted virtue of an absent friend:
Full to their teeth, discharge the avenging flame,
Resound his goodness—and enlarge his fame;
Him from the frown of scorn, indignant free:
The stroke which wounds thy friend—is aim'd at thee.
This strong exertion—this expanded fire
Friendship demands, and *Friendship* will inspire;
E'en kindling nature would impatient spring,
To shield a stranger from the viper's sting.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Edward Stanhope,

A Quantity of Mistick TILE, by the Dozen.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER,

WEST-INDIA Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel, Geneva by the Pipe, Barrel, Case or Gallon, Molasses by the Hogshead, and
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Also, another SLOOP (New) about 35 Tons, completely fitted for a Packet.

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Newport, May 19, 1794.

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TWO LOTS OF LAND, on the Point, with a large Dwelling House and Store thereon, late the Property of SIMEON POTTER, of Swanzey.—Conditions to be made known at the Place and Time of Sale, if not disposed of before.—For further Particulars, inquire of

BENJAMIN HADWEN.

Newport, the 17th of 5th Month, 1794.

TO BE SOLD,

A HOUSE, two Story high, having two Rooms on a Floor; and a LOT, situated and fronting Farewell-street, two Doors North from the State-House.—Likewise, a SHOP and LOT, on the Long-Wharf, two Doors below NATHAN BEBEE's.—Any Person who wishes to purchase, may apply to the Subscriber.—Also, has for Sale, an elegant NEW CHAISE and HARNESS compleat, which he will dispose of cheap for the Cash.

ROBERT LAWTON, jun.

Newport, May 19, 1794.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Worshipful Town Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of JOSEPH FREEBORN, late of Newport, Tanner, deceased, represented insolvent; all Persons having any Demands on said Estate, may, if they think fit, bring in their Claims to us, at our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from this Date, being a further Time allowed by Council for that Purpose.

SAMUEL JOHNSON,
JOHN STEVENS.

And all Persons indebted to said Estate, are required to make immediate Payment, to

ELIZABETH FREEBORN, *Administratrix.*

Newport, April 7, 1794.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all Persons indebted to the Estate of the Rev. Dr. SOLOMON SPRAGUE, late of Exeter, in the County of Washington, deceased, immediately to come and settle their Accounts, by Payment of Notes, in order to enable the Executor and Executrix to settle and pay the Legacies:—And those that have any Demands against said Estate, are requested to present them Demands for Payment, to the Subscribers

SIMON SPRAGUE, *Executor.*
ISABEL SPRAGUE, *Executrix.*

Exeter, March 17, 1794.

The HORSE, called the *RANGER,*

WILL be kept for Covering this Season, at Middletown, by the Subscriber.—He is 15 Hands and 3 Inches high, a beautiful light dapple gray—his natural Carriage and Gait is equal to any Horse that can be produced; his Shape no Person can find Fault with, or tell where to amend them in any one Point; he is Three Quarters Blooded, and was bred in New-York State, and sired by a Horse that was got by the Old Ranger, which was imported, and came of a full-blooded Mare.——The Terms for Covering are *Twenty Shillings*, for a warranted Colt; *Fifteen Shillings* for the Season, or *Nine Shillings* for a single Leap.

JOHN ALLEN.

Middletown, May 12, 1794.

The famous HORSE, ECLIPSE,

WILL be kept for Covering at Mr. ROBINSON HAZARD's, at South-Kingston, and at the Stable of Capt. PARIS GARDNER, about Half a Mile South of Little-Rest.——He is a beautiful dark brown HORSE, raised in the State of New-York, Three-Quarters English, upwards of Sixteen Hands high, and well proportioned; moves with Elegance and Ease, and is the same Horse that was kept the last Year on Little-Rest Hill, where his Colts are now to be seen, equal to any in New England.—— Said Horse will be at the Stable of Mr. HENRY POTTER, every Saturday in the Season, and will be at Hopkinton City the first and third Mondays in May. Those who wish to raise fine HORSES, come and see the Horse and his Colts for yourselves, as they will be more satisfactory than fictitious Pedigrees.——Terms, FOUR DOLLARS the Season—to ensure, as may be agreed upon at the Time.

South Kingstown, May 1, 1794.

For *SALE,*

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport March 24 1794

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, A. D. 1794.

UPON the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown, in this State, praying that a Branch of Pawcatuck River may be turned into the great Salt Pond lying principally in that Town.

It is Voted and Resolved, That this Petition be referred to the next Session of this Assembly; that Notice be given to all Persons who have any Objections against the same, in the Newport Newspaper, to appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the said Petition ought not to be granted: And that the Fourth Day of the next Session be appointed to hear the said Petition. A true Copy:

Witness,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

Taken up, at Sea, some Time

in April last, on the North Side of Block-Island, a large Oak Two-Mast Boat:—She has a Tar and Spanish-Brown Bottom.——The Owner may have her, proving Property, and paying Charges, by applying to BENJAMIN LITTLEFIELD, of New-Shoreham.

New Shoreham April 17, 1794

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the Subscriber, for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment immediately, to

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, May 12, 1794.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of Capt. SAMUEL SWEET, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent:—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us in the Town aforesaid, on or before the 7th of October, 1794; being the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SIMEON MARTIN.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make Payment, to

MARGARET COOKE, *Admin't.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, on Friday Morning last, about 7 o'Clock, a Negro Boy, named BRISTOL, near 17 Years of Age; about 5 ¼ Feet high; the upper Part of his Ear grows fast to his Head.——Had on, when he went away, a straw Hat, a dark Sheep's grey Coatee, blue under Jacket, striped Copper coloured Trowsers, Yarn Stockings, and Calf Skin Shoes: He carried away several other Articles of Cloathing. He was seen on board Captain Allen's Providence Packet the Morning he went away, and is supposed to have gone towards Providence.——Whoever will take him up, and secure him, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall receive the above Reward. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

James Caboone

AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, where they have*

FOR SALE,

PAINTER's COLOURS,

Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown,	Best Prussian Blue, India & Venitian Red,
Best and common yellow Ochre,	Vermilion,
Spruce Yellow,	Patent Yellow,
Spanish White,	Umber, &c.
Verdegrease,	

ALSO,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled,	White Vitriol,
Lamp Oil,	Chair Varnish,
Spirits of Turpentine,	Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair-Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar-Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY

Gibbs & Channing.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIPBREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town-Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Administrators

State of Rhode Island, Newport, December 2, 1793.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.——Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 12, 1794.

REUBEN COOK

Hereby informs the Public,

That he has dissolved PARTNERSHIP, with Mr. CLARK COCKE,—and now occupies the House and Shop of Mr. William Tilley, next Door Northward of Mr. Elisha Anthony, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Lyon's,

WHERE he carries on the TAYLOR's Business, as usual.—He Thanks all his former Customers for past Favours, and still would be happy to serve them, and all who would be kind enough to favour him with their Custom.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

OCCASIONAL ADDRESS,

Written by a Gentleman of Newport, and spoken by Mr. HARPER, *previous to the first and second Evenings Performances, at the Newport Theatre, of the present Season.*

FASHIONS there ever were in Plays, as well as dress,
From one of ours, I greet you here, once more in verse.
But know, no *premiums*, invoke our muses lyre,
No scribblers *we* have paid, to blaze theatric fire;
Nor have we fill'd the papers, with a buskin'd race,
Which ne'er were equal'd yet—before you see a face!
Our humble bard, soars not to classic rhimes,
Nor Greece, nor Athens, weaves into his lines.
The mute, by friendship urg'd, inspires him just to say,
That we are come again to treat you with a play;
That some of your old favourites are here in town,
And some new Candidates we have, who wait your doom.
Of such with candour, reason, judge their merit,
They've used no art, nor selfish panegeric:
From *near* and *recent* failures, we know well enough,
Theatric fame is not to be acquir'd by *puff*,
And tho' our faults are great, *we* offer no such stuff.
'Tis true we cannot boast our Theatre is great,
Yet when adorn'd by your presence, 'tis quite compleat.
Our friends above we own are not plac'd tiers on tiers,
Nor have we flying Eagles on our Chandeliers;
Yet hither, heaven be thank'd, no Thunderer comes,
Nor with *glass bottles*, dares break our *kettle drums*.
Deign then, still to protect our modest, little stage,
Where folly feels the lash, but to improve the age,
Where vice is shewn, but to contrast a virtuous deed,
And the sweet flow'r is cull'd, from ev'ry noxious weed.

STATE OF RHODE-ISLAND, &c.
In GENERAL ASSEMBLY, May Session, A. D. 1794.

UPON the Petition of the Inhabitants of the Town of Charlestown, in this State, praying that a Branch of Paweatuck River may be turned into the great Salt Pond lying principally in that Town.

It is Voted and Resolved, That this Petition be referred to the next Session of this Assembly; that Notice be given to all Persons who have any Objections against the same, in the Newport Newspaper, to appear and shew Cause, if any they have, why the Prayer of the said Petition ought not to be granted: And that the Fourth Day of the next Session be appointed to hear the said Petition. A true Copy:

Witness,
HENRY WARD, Sec'ry.

James Caboone
AND SON,

Lately removed from opposite the GOLDEN EAGLE, *to the House formerly belonging to Ethan Clarke, next Door South of Mr. Lopez's, where they have*

FOR SALE,
PAINTER's COLOURS,
Of all Sorts, ground in Oil, in Powder, and in Lump, viz.

BEST London white and red Lead, Spanish Brown,	Best Prussian Blue,
Best and common yellow Ochre,	India & Venitian Red,
Spruce Yellow,	Vermilion,
Spanish White,	Patent Yellow,
Verdegrease,	Umber, &c.

ALSO,

Linseed Oil, boiled and unboiled,	White Vitriol,
Lamp Oil,	Chair Varnish,
Spirits of Turpentine,	Gold Leaf.

Camel's Hair Pencils—An excellent Assortment of PAINTER's BRUSHES, Sash Tools, &c.—Tar Brushes, Tallow Ditto, House, Hearth, scrubbing and Shoe Ditto—9 by 7, and 8 by 6, WINDOW-GLASS—Nails—A small Assortment of HARD-WARE.

N. B. Orders from the Country will be gratefully received, and Directions given for mixing and painting any Colour.

By sending the Dimensions of any House, Room, or Place, intended to be painted, they may be furnished with a proper Quantity of Colour for that Purpose.

Newport, May 12, 1794.

ALL Persons indebted to the Estate of STEPHEN AYRAULT, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, are requested to make Payment; and those who have Demands against said Estate, are also desired to present their Accounts for Adjustment to the Subscriber—who has for Sale, a Variety of hard Ware, consisting of Locks and Hinges of most Kinds; Sadlery, Desk Furniture, Shoemakers Tools, &c. &c. Part of the Deceased's Estate, all or any Part of which may be had upon very reasonable Terms by applying to

J. BOURS, *Executor.*

N. B. At the Sign of the Eagle, a handsome Assortment of Spring Goods, as low as at any Store in Newport.

May 12, 1794.

ALL Persons having any Demands against the Estate of WILLIAM TUCK, late of Newport, Gardener, deceased, are desired to bring them in to the Subscriber, for Settlement; and all those indebted to said Estate, are requested to make Payment immediately, to

EDMUND TOWNSEND, *Adm'r.*

Newport, May 12, 1794.

Taken up, at Sea, some Time

in April last, on the North Side of Block-Island, a large Oak Two-Mast Boat:—She has a Tar and Spanish-Brown Bottom.——The Owner may have her, proving Property, and paying Charges, by applying to BENJAMIN LITTLEFIELD, of New-Shoreham.

New-Shoreham, April 17, 1794.

THE Subscribers being appointed, by the Hon. Town-Council of Newport, Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of Capt. SAMUEL SWEET, late of said Newport, deceased, represented Insolvent:—Notice is hereby given, to all Persons who have any Demands against said Estate, to exhibit their several Claims to either of us in the Town aforesaid, on or before the 7th of October, 1794; being the Time allowed by said Council, for ascertaining and settling the Demands against said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
SIMEON MARTIN.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate aforesaid, are requested to make Payment, to

MARGARET COOKE, *Admin't.*

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away, from the Subscriber, on Friday Morning last, about 7 o'Clock, a Negro Boy, named BRISTOL, near 17 Years of Age; about 5½ Feet high; the upper Part of his Ear grows fast to his Head.——Had on, when he went away, a straw Hat, a dark Sheep's grey Coatee, blue under Jacket, striped Copper coloured Trowsers, Yarn Stockings, and Calf Skin Shoes: He carried away several other Articles of Cloathing. He was seen on board Captain Allen's Providence Packet the Morning he went away, and is supposed to have gone towards Providence.—— Whoever will take him up, and secure him, so that the Subscriber may have him again, shall receive the above Reward. HENRY G. CHAMPLIN,

Newport, May 12, 1794.

The famous HORSE,
ECLIPSE,

WILL be kept for Covering at Mr. ROBINSON HAZARD's, at South-Kingston, and at the Stable of Capt. PARIS GARDNER, about Half a Mile South of Little Rest.——He is a beautiful dark brown HORSE, raised in the State of New-York, Three-Quarters English, upwards of Sixteen Hands high, and well proportioned; moves with Elegance and Ease, and is the same Horse that was kept the last Year on Little-Rest Hill, where his Colts are now to be seen, equal to any in New England.——Said Horse will be at the Stable of Mr. HENRY POTTER, every Saturday in the Season, and will be at Hopkinton City the first and third Mondays in May. Those who wish to raise fine HORSES, come and see the Horse and his Colts for yourselves, as they will be more satisfactory than fictitious Pedigrees.—Terms, FOUR DOLLARS the Season—to ensure, as may be agreed upon at the Time.

South Kingstown, May 1, 1794.

Coarse *SALT*,
Suitable for the FISHERY,
FOR SALE, BY
Thomas Howland.

May 4 1794.

Leaumont,
Leader of the BAND, of the NEWPORT THEATRE,

Respectfully informs the PUBLIC,

THAT he proposes to open shortly, a DANCING SCHOOL, for LADIES and GENTLEMEN—his Mode is easy—and will engage to teach the Pupils, who may honor him, in a little Time, to dance gracefully and elegantly.——He also proposes to teach EVERY INSTRUMENT,* and in so short a Time, that the *Learner will be astonished.*

Said LEAUMONT will open, as soon as a sufficient Number offers.—He is to be found at any Hour of the Day, at the THEATRE, or at his present Lodgings at *Mr. Adancourt's Coffee-House.*

Newport, May 1, 1794.

* *Principally the* Piano Forté.

For *SALE*,

THE HOUSE and STORES belonging to the Estate of ELNATHAN HAMMOND, deceased, now improved by JACOB RICHARDSON.—— For Terms, apply to the Subscribers;—who once more request all Persons, having Accounts open with said HAMMOND, to exhibit them for Settlement; and those who are any ways indebted to his Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment to either of the Subscribers, Executors of his last will and Testament.

BENJAMIN PABODIE,
SAMUEL SANFORD,
CALEB LYNDON.

Newport, March 24 1794.

Wanted immediately,

THREE or Four JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS, at either Branch, who are Masters of their Business.——Also, an APPRENTICE,—by

CHAPPELL & HOLT.

Newport, April 14. 1794.

MARY GODDARD

Informs her Customers, and the Public in general, that she has removed to the House formerly occupied by JOHN FRYARS, deceased, near the Gaol,

WHERE she has opened a House for BOARDING and LODGING.——Those who put up at her House may depend meeting with good Entertainment.——She also keeps a Retail Shop, for Liquors &c. &c.

Newport, March 10, 1794.

Christop^r. Champlin

HATH FOR SALE AT HIS STORE,

BEST Petersburg clean HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS DUCK,
SWEDISH BAR-IRON,
of the first Quality.

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

FOR SALE, BY
Gibbs & Channing.

Newport, September 16, 1793.

George Champlin

HAS FOR SALE,
RUSSIA HEMP,
RUSSIA DUCK,
RAVENS' DUCK,
BAR IRON,——and
RUSSIA SHEETING.

Godfr. Wenwood

HAS FOR SALE,
Superfine and Common Flour,
by the Barrel,
Mistick TILE, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of SHIP-BREAD,
CHARCOAL, by the Bushel, excellent for Cooking.

FLAX.

WANTED,
For the DUCK MANUFACTORY *in this Town,*
A QUANTITY of long, well-dressed FLAX, for which Cash, and a good Price, will be given.——Apply to

CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, January 27, 1794.

Stephen Pierce,

HAS FOR SALE,
BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT.—Likewise, New-York SOAP by the Box.

REUBEN COOK

Hereby informs the Public,

That he has dissolved PARTNERSHIP, with Mr. CLARK COOKE,—and now occupies the House and Shop of Mr. William Tilley, next Door Northward of Mr. Elisha Anthony, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Lyon's,

WHERE he carries on the TAYLOR's Business, as usual.—He Thanks all his former Customers for past Favours, and still would be happy to serve them, and all who would be kind enough to favour him with their Custom.

Newport, April 21, 1794.

WHEREAS John Malbone and Francis Brinley, of the Town and County of Newport, Esquires, Administrators to the personal Estate of GODFREY MALBONE, late of Pomfret, in the County of Windham, and State of Connecticut, Esq; deceased, have represented unto the Honorable Town-Council of the Town of Newport, that the Estate of the said late Godfrey Malbone, deceased, is insolvent: Wherefore, the said Town-Council hath appointed us, the Subscribers, Commissioners, to examine the several Claims against the said Estate, in order that the Administrators may know what Part of the real Estate, late belonging to the Deceased, will be necessary to be disposed of for the Payment of his Debts:—Notice is, therefore, hereby given to all Persons, who have any Demands against the said Estate, either in his private Capacity, or as in Company, under the Firm of Godfrey and John Malbone, to exhibit their several Claims, to us, or either of us, in the Town of Newport, aforesaid, on or before the second Day of June next; being the Time allowed, by said Town Council, for ascertaining and settling the several Demands on said Estate.

THOMAS RUMREILL,
DANIEL MASON.

And all Persons indebted to the Estate of GODFREY MALBONE aforesaid, are requested to make immediate Payment, to FRANCIS BRINLEY, JOHN MALBONE, } Administrators

State of Rhode Island, Newport, December 2, 1793.